may sincerely believe in, such as oo Some

Edward O'Malley, assistant of the FBI's Intelligence o'Division, testified on July 14, 1982, o'Division to Governe of Soviet on and "black propaganda."

The Among the exhibits O'Malley o'Division and "black propaganda."

The Among the exhibits O'Malley o'Division of the World Peace Council o'Division of the U.S. Peace Council o'Division of 1978; documents relational conference in the U.S. Peace Council o'Division of the World Material relating to the Wational Council of American-o'Division of Malley stated: "The Soviet o'Division of the Soviet o'Division of the U.S. Peace Council of American-o'Division of the Soviet o'Division of the U.S. Received the Wation of the Soviet o'Division of the U.S. Received States.

The basic aims of Soviet o'Division of Soviet o'Division

Party of the U.S. (CPUSA) is one of the most loyal and pro-Soviet parties helping to promote Soviet He said that the Communist

peace movement in the U.S.," O'Malley said. O'Malley said the CPUSA "has theater nuclear force moderniza-tion, and administration of de-fense polices. Furthermore, the Soviets have requested the CPUpolicies abroad.

"The Soviets have used the CPUSA to mount campaigns against the neutron bomb, NATO" SA to reinforce and mobilize the the U.S.,

mote paigns, sponsored and partici-pated in demonstrations and ral-lies, formed coalitions with other peace movement." matters to spur the American seminars and workshops to proorganizations, nitiated letter-writing cam-Soviet views on and sponsored arms

working to implement active measures" is th front or affiliated organizations front or affiliated organizations He said that foremost among is the

Peace Council, an affiliate of the World Peace Council.

O'Malley described the World

is to seize upon issues that people sia's "more sophisticated ways... main enemy."

O'Malley explained one of Rus-

peace and disarmament. The Soviets hope to influence indithese issues. viduals either wittingly or unwit-tingly, to support Soviet views on these issues."

Soviets make "liberal use of non-ruling Communist parties and international front organiza-tions." O'Malley testified that the and arms contr O'Malley warned. danger of nuclear war, and is clearly directed at U.S. defense

arms control policies,"

"World Peace Council activities in the U.S. have been coordinated in the past by the CPUSA. In 1979, however, the CPUSA assigned two of its long-time members to establish a U.S. chapter of the World Peace Council," he testified.

The key leadership positions in the U.S. Peace Council were given to CPUSA members." "At its founding convention in November 1979, the U.S. Peace Council was formed as a U.S. World Peace Council affiliate.

other officials of the organization, have headed delegations that have come to the U.S. in connection with the peace movement."

O'Malley said the Soviet's polition. organizing and mobilizing the American peace movement. Romesh Chandra, president of given to CPUSA members,"
O'Malley claimed.
He said the World Peace Council has taken "a direct hand in the World Peace Council, and

'fall in the gray area between icult to trace because they often influence measures are dif-

Peace Council as the largest and most active Soviet front organization with affiliates in 135 coun-

tries.
"The World Peace Council has placed the highest priority on the worldwide campaign against the action for 1982 calls and a program 82 calls for a

peace movement,

"This does not necessarily redisarmament, detente, and peaceful coexistence to secure quire the actual recruitment of an upon such themes individual; only his cooperation. Typically, the Soviets will play as peace

to the U.S.S.R., audiences with high-level Soviet officials, or at least imply that the ideas of the person in whom they are interested will be communicated to highinducements such as invitations this cooperation," he said. levelSoviet leaders, and informa-"Often they will offer other

II) to make a major political statement on peace and disarmacommittee, he said that in early 1982, "it became apparent that peace activisits in Western ing on the Second Special Session on Disarmament at the UN (SSOD Europe and the U.S. were focuspeace activisits

ment.
"Peace organizations were accomplishurging concrete accomplishments from SSOD II, in particular, a U.S.-Soviet freeze on nuc-

legitimate exchange of views and active collaboration with the eace Leaders non-first use of nuclear weapons. "Their call for action at the

Soviets. "Soviet political influence opers and secure their collaboraacademic, and journalistic leadcontacts with political, business, erations are designed to cultivate

tion to further the individual's career," O'Malley explained. In O'Malley's statement to the one of the largest demonstrations of its kind in the U.S.
O'Malley said the World Peace Council was "deeply engaged" in preparation for SSOD II, and the U.S. Peace Council was also ible "for actually coordinating and planning the rally. The USPC reportedly attempted to channel the theme of protest away from U.S. Peace Council was also directly involved in the June 12 demonstration. He said the latter group was a member of the June 12 coalition which was respons-

the Soviet Union and against the U.S., "O'Malley said.
The U.S. Peace Council, listed at TE. 15thSt., New YorkCity, in a March 1981 letter asked for support for its newly formed Peace Education Fund Inc., a tax-"massive education and mobiliexempt organization

nuclear, test ban, and a lear weapons, a comprehensive nuclear test ban, and a pledge of

escalation of the arms race with

Union,

arms negotiations with the Soviet zation of public opinion to support

to defeat the Pentagon's

The U.S.

Peace Council listed

Tecipients Rockere 13 ৩

Tribune-Review, Thursday, April 21, 1983

to join forces and converge on New York City for a mass rally on June 12 in conjunction with SSOD II." SSOD II was accompanied by a pointed notice that they intended These are the organizations involved with arms control that are receiving grants from the Rockefeller Family Fund Inc.:

Film Art Foundation, Son Feardison 20,000 on Feb. N. 1902, Lawrens Allianon for Netherland Times Califord Inc. of Solven SI ST July Prior K. 1903. Februaristics of Solven SI ST July Prior K. 1903. Februaristics of Solven SI So

CPUSA and its fronts. On June

the June 12 rally through SA and its fronts. On June 12,

He said the Soviets were involv-

ended by over 500,000 and was he disarmament rally was

at-

ed in

Arm.Control Seace Front Newholton, 18500 and Jene 19. 100; Control Lewin The Chill Front Library The Child Front Food Inc. 25 and 25 an

Harvard University of Cambridge, Mass, 19900 on Sept. 24, 1952, Matural Resources Deliene Colondi Hinc. of New York Clin. 1902 & on Sept. 24, 1952. American Commit Leon East-Wei Accord, Wast-Jaton, Shiokar Cott. 35, 1962. The Forum Intelligies, Washington, \$1,22 on Cct. 75, 1952;

Center for Education on Nuclear War, Westington, 25,000 on Dec. 17, 1982, International Physicians for "e. Pre-permitted Visitional War Inc. 83,210 on Dec. 17, 1982; Internations Society of Part call Psychology, Williamsburg, Visas, 18,000 on Dec. 17,1982; Americ «Challicher et Juice Fo. Cathorino, Visabington, D.C., 19,500 on Feb. 18, 533;

Business Executives for National Security Education Funding., Washington, \$5,000 on Feb. 14,1983; The Forumins, Jule, Washington, \$12,000 on Feb. 14,1933, and Lawyers Alliance for Nuclear Arms Coaling Inc., Bost 2n, \$15,000 on Feb. 14, 1993.

The Rockefeller Family Fund indicated its grant to the Film Arts Foundation is toward costs of a film, "No Place to Hide: The Physicians' Movement Artainst Nuclear War." The film was to include an interview with Dr. Eugene Chazov, physician for the late Soviet Chairman Brezhnev.

"general support of the Institute's Peace I International Project," the one with w Mrs. Teresa Heir; and Mrs. Betty fam both wives of U.S. senators, are associated with. Its \$10,000 to Peace Corps Institute went for are associated Which